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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Sep 29   The Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical
                   Substances (PICCS) has been added to CHEMLIST
 NEWS  3  Oct 27   New Extraction Code PAX now available in Derwent
                   Files
 NEWS  4  Oct 27   SET ABBREVIATIONS and SET PLURALS extended in
                   Derwent World Patents Index files
 NEWS  5  Oct 27   Patent Assignee Code Dictionary now available
                   in Derwent Patent Files
 NEWS  6  Oct 27   Plasdoc Key Serials Dictionary and Echoing added to
                   Derwent Subscriber Files WPIDS and WPIX
 NEWS  7  Nov 29   Derwent announces further increase in updates for DWPI
 NEWS  8  Dec  5   French Multi-Disciplinary Database PASCAL Now on STN
 NEWS  9  Dec  5   Trademarks on STN - New DEMAS and EUMAS Files
 NEWS 10  Dec 15   2001 STN Pricing
 NEWS 11  Dec 17   Merged CEABA-VTB for chemical engineering and
                   biotechnology
 NEWS 12  Dec 17   Corrosion Abstracts on STN
 NEWS 13  Dec 17   SYNTHLINE from Prous Science now available on STN
 NEWS 14  Dec 17   The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
 NEWS 15  Jan 05   AIDSLINE is being removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Feb 06   Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
 NEWS 17  Feb 16   TOXLINE no longer being updated

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:37:02 ON 30 MAR 2001

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.15       0.15

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=> e stuttering
E1            7     STUTTERED/BI
E2            1     STUTTERERS/BI
E3           67 --> STUTTERING/BI
E4           14     STUTTERS/BI
E5            8     STUTTG/BI
E6            3     STUTTGARD/BI
E7          506     STUTTGART/BI
E8           11     STUTTGARTER/BI
E9            1     STUTTGARTIENSIS/BI
E10           1     STUTTLE/BI
E11           1     STUTTS/BI
E12           1     STUTTTGART/BI

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               0.33       0.48

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 30 Mar 2001 VOL 134 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Mar 2001 (20010329/ED)

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of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in HCAPLUS on STN.


=> s e1-4
             7 STUTTERED/BI
             1 STUTTERERS/BI
            67 STUTTERING/BI
            14 STUTTERS/BI
L1          78 (STUTTERED/BI OR STUTTERERS/BI OR STUTTERING/BI OR STUTTERS/BI)

=> s GABA or (gamma amino butyric acid)
         28592 GABA
            10 GABAS
         28594 GABA
                 (GABA OR GABAS)
        504075 GAMMA
          4857 GAMMAS
        504198 GAMMA
                 (GAMMA OR GAMMAS)
        675302 AMINO
            34 AMINOS
        675317 AMINO
                 (AMINO OR AMINOS)
         15333 BUTYRIC
       2534021 ACID
       1027596 ACIDS
       2899116 ACID
                 (ACID OR ACIDS)
           350 GAMMA AMINO BUTYRIC ACID
                 (GAMMA(W)AMINO(W)BUTYRIC(W)ACID)
L2       28740 GABA OR (GAMMA AMINO BUTYRIC ACID)

=> l1 and l2
L1 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
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=> s l1 and l2
L3           2 L1 AND L2

=> d ibib abs kwic

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 2  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:100965  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:141757
TITLE:                    Methods and compositions using GABA receptor
                          modulators for alleviating stuttering
INVENTOR(S):              Murphy, John J.; D'orlando, Kay Jorgenson
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Interneuron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
```

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001008670	A2	20010208	WO 2000-US20402	20000727

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-362691 19990729
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:141757

AB Methods of treating **stuttering** include treating people with .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (**GABA**) receptor modulators, including cyclopyrrolones. A second active agent may be used with **GABA** receptor modulators. Active enantiomers, active metabolites, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of **GABA** receptor modulators, including cyclopyrrolones, are acceptable components of the compns. The cyclopyrrolone class of modulators includes pagoclone, suriclone, zopiclone, 2-(7-chloro-2-naphthyridin-1,8-yl)-3-(5-methyl-2-oxohexyl)isoindolin-1-one, 2-(7-chloro-2-naphthyridin-1,8-yl)isoindolin-1-yl-4-acetamidobutyrate, and 2-(7-chloro-1,8-naphthyridin-2yl)-3-(5-methyl-5-hydroxy-2-oxohexyl)-1-isoindolinone.

TI Methods and compositions using **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**

AB Methods of treating **stuttering** include treating people with .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (**GABA**) receptor modulators, including cyclopyrrolones. A second active agent may be used with **GABA** receptor modulators. Active enantiomers, active metabolites, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of **GABA** receptor modulators, including cyclopyrrolones, are acceptable components of the compns. The cyclopyrrolone class of modulators includes pagoclone, suriclone, zopiclone, 2-(7-chloro-2-naphthyridin-1,8-yl)-3-(5-methyl-2-oxohexyl)isoindolin-1-one, 2-(7-chloro-2-naphthyridin-1,8-yl)isoindolin-1-yl-4-acetamidobutyrate, and 2-(7-chloro-1,8-naphthyridin-2yl)-3-(5-methyl-5-hydroxy-2-oxohexyl)-1-isoindolinone.

ST **GABA** receptor modulator **stuttering** treatment; cyclopyrrolone compd **stuttering** treatment

IT Drug delivery systems
(**GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT **GABA** receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT **GABA** agonists
(GABAA; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT **GABA** receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GABAA; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Brain, disease
(Gilles de la Tourette syndrome; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diazepam binding inhibitory protein and fragments; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Nervous system
(disease, **stuttering**; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(epidural; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.m.; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracerebroventricular; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intrathecal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Behavior
(motor, disorder, motor tic; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Disease, animal
(speech disorder; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**)

IT 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-06-6D, Phenobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-43-0D,

Dehydroepiandrosterone, enantiomers and metabolites 57-43-2, Amobarbital
57-43-2D, Amobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-83-0D, Progesterone, enantiomers and
metabolites 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-25-3D, Chlordiazepoxide, enantiomers and metabolites 76-73-3, Secobarbital 76-73-3D, Secobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 76-74-4, Pentobarbitone 76-74-4D, Pentobarbitone, enantiomers and metabolites 76-75-5, Thiopental 76-75-5D, Thiopental, enantiomers and metabolites 77-02-1, Aprobarbital 77-02-1D, Aprobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 77-26-9, Butalbital 77-26-9D, Butalbital, enantiomers and metabolites 115-38-8, Mephobarbital 115-38-8D, Mephobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 125-40-6, Butabarbital 125-40-6D, Butabarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 145-13-1D, Pregnenolone, enantiomers and metabolites 151-83-7, Methohexital 151-83-7D, Methohexital, enantiomers and metabolites 439-14-5, Diazepam 439-14-5D, Diazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 485-49-4, Bicuculline 485-49-4D, Bicuculline, enantiomers and metabolites 516-54-1 516-54-1D, enantiomers and metabolites 516-55-2, Allopregnanolone 516-55-2D, Allopregnanolone, enantiomers and metabolites 567-03-3, Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone 567-03-3D, Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone, enantiomers and metabolites 604-75-1, Oxazepam 604-75-1D, Oxazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 846-49-1, Lorazepam 846-49-1D, Lorazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 846-50-4, Temazepam 846-50-4D, Temazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 1005-93-2, Etbicuphat 1005-93-2D, enantiomers and metabolites 1134-47-0, .+-.-Baclofen 1134-47-0D, .+-.-Baclofen, enantiomers and metabolites 1449-89-4, Mebicyphat 1449-89-4D, enantiomers and metabolites 1622-62-4, Flunitrazepam 1622-62-4D, Flunitrazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 2078-54-8, Propofol 2078-54-8D, Propofol, enantiomers and metabolites 2955-38-6, Prazepam 2955-38-6D, Prazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 3289-22-3, Flucybene 3289-22-3D, enantiomers and metabolites 4406-37-5, Pregnanolone 4406-37-5D, Pregnanolone, enantiomers and metabolites 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 17617-23-1D, Flurazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 17617-45-7, Picrotoxinin 17617-45-7D, Picrotoxinin, enantiomers and metabolites 21416-53-5, Picrotin 21416-53-5D, Picrotin, enantiomers and metabolites 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23092-17-3D, Halazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 23930-19-0 23930-19-0D, enantiomers and metabolites 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28911-01-5D, Triazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 28981-97-7D, Alprazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 29617-43-4 29617-43-4D, enantiomers and metabolites 29975-16-4, Estazolam 29975-16-4D, Estazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 33125-97-2, Etomidate 33125-97-2D, Etomidate, enantiomers and metabolites 34985-87-0, Chlorazepam 34985-87-0D, Chlorazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 36104-80-0, Camazepam 36104-80-0D, Camazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 36735-22-5, Quazepam 36735-22-5D, Quazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 43200-80-2, Zopiclone
43200-80-2D, Zopiclone, enantiomers and metabolites 51052-72-3, Isobicyphat 51052-72-3D, enantiomers and metabolites 51486-74-9, Propylbicyphat 51486-74-9D, enantiomers and metabolites 52463-83-9, Pinazepam 52463-83-9D, Pinazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 53813-83-5, Suriclone 53813-83-5D, Suriclone, enantiomers and metabolites 57109-90-7, Chlorazepate 57109-90-7D, Chlorazepate, enantiomers and metabolites 59467-70-8, Midazolam 59467-70-8D, Midazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 109370-34-5, Avermectin B 109370-34-5D, Avermectin B, enantiomers and metabolites 117705-18-7 117705-18-7D, enantiomers and metabolites 133737-32-3, Pagoclone 133737-32-3D, Pagoclone, enantiomers and metabolites 133737-48-1

133737-48-1D, enantiomers and metabolites 153046-19-6 153046-19-6D, enantiomers and metabolites 224790-70-9, Cloflubicyne 224790-70-9D, Cloflubicyne, enantiomers and metabolites 224790-71-0, Etbicythionat 224790-71-0D, Etbicythionat, enantiomers and metabolites
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating **stuttering**
)

=> d ibib abs kwic 2

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:655227 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:40968
TITLE: Combination of sugars with amino acids and other drugs
INVENTOR(S): Naito, Albert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 652012	A1	19950510	EP 1993-308852	19931105

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

AB A material which has the ability to effect it's passage, at least in part, and the ability to transport other materials through the blood-brain barrier, includes any one or more pure sugars or pure amino sugars from the group consisting of meso-erythritol, xylitol, D-galactose, D-lactose, D-xylose, dulcitol, myo-inositol, L-fructose, D-mannitol, sorbitol, D-glucose, D-(+)-arabinose, D-(-)-arabinose, cellobiose, D-(+)-maltose, D-(+)-raffinose, L-(+)-rhamnose, D-(+)-melibiose, D-(-)-ribose, adonitol, D-(+)-arabitol, L-(-)-arabitol, D-(+)-fucose, L-(-)-fucose, D(-)-lyxose, L-(+)-lyxose, L-(-)-lyxose, D-(+)-glucosamine, D-mannosamine, and D-galactosamine; and any one or more amino acids from the group consisting of arginine, asparagine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glutamic acid, glycine, histidine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, glutamine, lysine, tryptophan, tyrosine, valine, and taurine. For use in the research or treatment of a subject that material is combined with one or more of the substances .beta.-carotene, xanthophyll, lecithin, calcium, somatostatin, vasopressin, endorphin, enkephalin, acetyl-L-carnitine, **GABA**, dynorphin, L--tryptophan, choline, thiamine, pyridoxine, niacin, L-arginine, hydroxyproline, NGF, methionine, cystine, potassium, phosphorus, chlorine, sodium, vitamin A, B, C, D and E, tricalcium phosphate, linolenic acid, oats, rice, apple fiber, acidophilus, and selenium.
AB A material which has the ability to effect it's passage, at least in part, and the ability to transport other materials through the blood-brain barrier, includes any one or more pure sugars or pure amino sugars from the group consisting of meso-erythritol, xylitol, D-galactose, D-lactose,

D-xylose, dulcitol, myo-inositol, L-fructose, D-mannitol, sorbitol, D-glucose, D-(+)-arabinose, D-(-)-arabinose, cellobiose, D-(+)-maltose, D-(+)-raffinose, L-(+)-rhamnose, D-(+)-melibiose, D-(-)-ribose, adonitol, D-(+)-arabitol, L-(-)-arabitol, D-(+)-fucose, L-(-)-fucose, D(-)-lyxose, L-(+)-lyxose, L-(-)-lyxose, D-(+)-glucosamine, D-mannosamine, and D-galactosamine; and any one or more amino acids from the group consisting of arginine, asparagine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glutamic acid, glycine, histidine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, glutamine, lysine, tryptophan, tyrosine, valine, and taurine. For use in the research or treatment of a subject that material is combined with one or more of the substances .beta.-carotene, xanthophyll, lecithin, calcium, somatostatin, vasopressin, endorphin, enkephalin, acetyl-L-carnitine, **GABA**, dynorphin, L--tryptophan, choline, thiamine, pyridoxine, niacin, L-arginine, hydroxyproline, NGF, methionine, cystine, potassium, phosphorus, chlorine, sodium, vitamin A, B, C, D and E, tricalcium phosphate, linolenic acid, oats, rice, apple fiber, acidophilus, and selenium.

IT Voice
(speech, disorder, **stuttering**, combination of sugars with amino acids and drugs for delivery through blood-brain barrier)

IT 50-69-1, D-Ribose 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies 51-35-4, Hydroxyproline 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 56-12-2, **GABA**, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-45-1, Serine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-85-9, Glutamine, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 56-89-3, Cystine, biological studies 58-85-5, Biotin 58-86-6, D-Xylose, biological studies 59-23-4, D-Galactose, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamine, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies 61-90-5, Leucine, biological studies 62-49-7 63-42-3 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 69-79-4, D(+)-Maltose 70-47-3, Asparagine, biological studies 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 72-18-4, Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, Threonine, biological studies 73-22-3, Tryptophan, biological studies 74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Vitamin B2, biological studies 87-89-8, myo-Inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 107-35-7, Taurine 127-40-2, Xanthophyll 147-85-3, Proline, biological studies 149-32-6, meso-Erythritol 299-27-4, Potassium gluconate 463-40-1 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 488-81-3, Adonitol 488-82-4, D-(+)-Arabitol 512-69-6, D-(+)-Raffinose 528-50-7, Cellobiose 585-99-9, D-Melibiose 608-66-2, Dulcitol 1114-34-7, D-Lyxose 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1949-78-6, L-Lyxose 2438-80-4, L-(-)-Fucose 3040-38-8, Acetyl-L-carnitine 3416-24-8 3615-37-0, D-(+)-Fucose 3615-41-6, L-Rhamnose 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7535-00-4, D-Galactosamine 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7643-75-6, L-(-)-Arabitol 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate 7776-48-9, L-Fructose 7782-49-2,

Selenium, biological studies 7782-50-5, Chlorine, biological studies 9061-61-4, NGF 10323-20-3, D-Arabinose 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 12001-76-2, Vitamin B 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 14307-02-9, D-Mannosamine 51110-01-1, Somatostatin 60118-07-2, Endorphin 74913-18-1, Dynorphin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination of sugars with amino acids and drugs for delivery through blood-brain barrier)

=> file home

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	18.31	18.79

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.18	-1.18

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.15	18.94

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-1.18

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Mar 2001 (20010329/ED)

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=> e speech disfluency

E13	4	SPEECE/BI
E14	702	SPEECH/BI
E15	0	--> SPEECH DISFLUENCY/BI

```
E16           1     SPEECH13/BI
E17           8     SPEECHES/BI
E18           1     SPEECHLESS/BI
E19           1     SPEECHLIKE/BI
E20           1     SPEECIES/BI
E21           1     SPEECIFIC/BI
E22           3     SPEECIFICITY/BI
E23           1     SPEECON/BI
E24           7     SPEECTRA/BI

=> e e14+all
RELATIONSHIP 'ALL' IGNORED.
RELATIONSHIPS DO NOT EXIST FOR FIELD 'BI'.
E25           2     SPEEC/BI
E26           4     SPEECE/BI
E27         702 --> SPEECH/BI
E28           1     SPEECH13/BI
E29           8     SPEECHES/BI
E30           1     SPEECHLESS/BI
E31           1     SPEECHLIKE/BI
E32           1     SPEECIES/BI
E33           1     SPEECIFIC/BI
E34           3     SPEECIFICITY/BI
E35           1     SPEECON/BI
E36           7     SPEECTRA/BI

=> e stuttering/ct
E#    FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--    ---------    --     ----
E37           0     1     STURTII/CT
E38           0     1     STUTCHBURYI/CT
E39           0       --> STUTTERING/CT
E40           0     1     STUTZERI/CT
E41           0     1     STUVEI/CT
E42           0     1     STUWITZI/CT
E43           1           STYCHOPUS/CT
E44           1           STYCHOPUS JAPONICUS/CT
E45           7    13     STYELA/CT
E46           1           STYELA BARNHARTI/CT
E47           1     5     STYELA BICOLOR/CT
E48           1     5     STYELA CANOPUS/CT

=> e vocal
E49           2     VOCADLO/BI
E50           1     VOCAIR/BI
E51         531 --> VOCAL/BI
E52           8     VOCALIS/BI
E53           7     VOCALISATION/BI
E54           1     VOCALISATIONS/BI
E55        1080     VOCALIZATION/BI
E56         343     VOCALIZATIONS/BI
E57           1     VOCALIZATON/BI
E58          13     VOCALIZE/BI
E59          39     VOCALIZED/BI
E60          41     VOCALIZING/BI

=> s e27 or e51-57
            702 SPEECH/BI
              8 SPEECHES/BI
            709 SPEECH/BI
                  ((SPEECH OR SPEECHES)/BI)
```

```
           531 VOCAL/BI
             8 VOCALIS/BI
             7 VOCALISATION/BI
             1 VOCALISATIONS/BI
             8 VOCALISATION/BI
                 ((VOCALISATION OR VOCALISATIONS)/BI)
             1 VOCALISATIONS/BI
          1080 VOCALIZATION/BI
           343 VOCALIZATIONS/BI
          1243 VOCALIZATION/BI
                 ((VOCALIZATION OR VOCALIZATIONS)/BI)
           343 VOCALIZATIONS/BI
             1 VOCALIZATON/BI
L4        2304 SPEECH/BI OR (VOCAL/BI OR VOCALIS/BI OR VOCALISATION/BI OR
VOCAL
               ISATIONS/BI OR VOCALIZATION/BI OR VOCALIZATIONS/BI OR
VOCALIZATO
               N/BI)

=> s l4 and l2
L5          51 L4 AND L2

=> s l4 (s)
MISSING TERM AFTER L4 (S
Operators must be followed by a search term, L-number, or query name.

=> s l4 (s) l2
L6          17 L4 (S) L2

=> s l4 (a l2
MISSING OPERATOR 'L4 (A'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l4 (a)l2
L7           0 L4 (A)L2

=> s l4 (p) l2
L8          43 L4 (P) L2

=> d sacn l6
'SACN' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'HCAPLUS'

The following are valid formats:

ABS --------- GI and AB
ALL --------- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
```

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              SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
              e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD ---------- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT ---------- Fields containing hit terms
HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
              containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field
codes.  For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at
an arrow prompt (=>).  Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST;
TI,IND; TI,SO.  You may specify the format fields in any order and the
information will be displayed in the same order as the format
specification.

All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR,
FHITSTR, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC to view a
specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

=> d scan l6

L6    17 ANSWERS   HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
CC    2-8 (Mammalian Hormones)
TI    Central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch stress in the
      rat
ST    GABA receptor behavior stress rat
IT    Nervous system
         (GABAergic; central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch
         stress in rat)
IT    GABA receptors
      RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
         (GABAA; central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch
         stress in rat)
IT    Feeding
      Stress, animal
         (central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch stress in
         rat)
IT    Behavior
         (escape; central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch
         stress in rat)
IT    Behavior
```

(stereotyped; central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch stress in rat)
IT Brain
(substantia nigra; central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch stress in rat)
IT Behavior
(**vocalization**; central **GABA** activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch stress in rat)
IT 2763-96-4, Muscimol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch stress in rat)
IT 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(central GABA activation and behaviors evoked by tail-pinch stress in rat)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> s l6 not vocalization
1080 VOCALIZATION
343 VOCALIZATIONS
1243 VOCALIZATION
(VOCALIZATION OR VOCALIZATIONS)
L9 4 L6 NOT VOCALIZATION

=> d scan

L9 4 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
CC 12-6 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)
TI Distribution of GABA-like immunoreactivity in the song system of the zebra finch
ST GABA brain song system Poephila sex
IT Sex
(GABA distribution in song system of zebra finch in relation to)
IT Poephila guttata
(GABA distribution in song system of, sex in relation to)
IT Nerve, composition
(GABA of, of song system of zebra finch, sex in relation to)
IT Brain, composition
(**vocal** control system, **GABA** of, of zebra finch, distribution of, sex in relation to)
IT 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of brain song system, of zebra finch, distribution of, sex in relation to)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):3

L9 4 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC ICM A61K031-00
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
TI Methods and compositions using GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering
ST GABA receptor modulator stuttering treatment; cyclopyrrolone compd stuttering treatment
IT Drug delivery systems

(GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT GABA receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT GABA agonists
(GABAA; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT GABA receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GABAA; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Brain, disease
(Gilles de la Tourette syndrome; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diazepam binding inhibitory protein and fragments; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Nervous system
(disease, stuttering; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(epidural; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.m.; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intracerebroventricular; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrathecal; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Behavior
(motor, disorder, motor tic; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Disease, animal
(**speech** disorder; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-06-6D, Phenobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-43-0D, Dehydroepiandrosterone, enantiomers and metabolites 57-43-2, Amobarbital

57-43-2D, Amobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-83-0D, Progesterone, enantiomers and metabolites 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-25-3D, Chlordiazepoxide, enantiomers and metabolites 76-73-3, Secobarbital 76-73-3D, Secobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 76-74-4, Pentobarbitone 76-74-4D, Pentobarbitone, enantiomers and metabolites 76-75-5, Thiopental 76-75-5D, Thiopental, enantiomers and metabolites 77-02-1, Aprobarbital 77-02-1D, Aprobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 77-26-9, Butalbital 77-26-9D, Butalbital, enantiomers and metabolites 115-38-8, Mephobarbital 115-38-8D, Mephobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 125-40-6, Butabarbital 125-40-6D, Butabarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 145-13-1D, Pregnenolone, enantiomers and metabolites 151-83-7, Methohexital 151-83-7D, Methohexital, enantiomers and metabolites 439-14-5, Diazepam 439-14-5D, Diazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 485-49-4, Bicuculline 485-49-4D, Bicuculline, enantiomers and metabolites 516-54-1 516-54-1D, enantiomers and metabolites 516-55-2, Allopregnanolone 516-55-2D, Allopregnanolone, enantiomers and metabolites 567-03-3, Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone 567-03-3D, Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone, enantiomers and metabolites 604-75-1, Oxazepam 604-75-1D, Oxazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 846-49-1, Lorazepam 846-49-1D, Lorazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 846-50-4, Temazepam 846-50-4D, Temazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 1005-93-2, Etbicuphat 1005-93-2D, enantiomers and metabolites 1134-47-0, .+-.-Baclofen 1134-47-0D, .+-.-Baclofen, enantiomers and metabolites 1449-89-4, Mebicyphat 1449-89-4D, enantiomers and metabolites 1622-62-4, Flunitrazepam 1622-62-4D, Flunitrazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 2078-54-8, Propofol 2078-54-8D, Propofol, enantiomers and metabolites 2955-38-6, Prazepam 2955-38-6D, Prazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 3289-22-3, Flucybene 3289-22-3D, enantiomers and metabolites 4406-37-5, Pregnanolone 4406-37-5D, Pregnanolone, enantiomers and metabolites 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 17617-23-1D, Flurazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 17617-45-7, Picrotoxinin 17617-45-7D, Picrotoxinin, enantiomers and metabolites 21416-53-5, Picrotin 21416-53-5D, Picrotin, enantiomers and metabolites 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23092-17-3D, Halazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 23930-19-0 23930-19-0D, enantiomers and metabolites 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28911-01-5D, Triazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 28981-97-7D, Alprazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 29617-43-4 29617-43-4D, enantiomers and metabolites 29975-16-4, Estazolam 29975-16-4D, Estazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 33125-97-2, Etomidate 33125-97-2D, Etomidate, enantiomers and metabolites 34985-87-0, Chlorazepam 34985-87-0D, Chlorazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 36104-80-0, Camazepam 36104-80-0D, Camazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 36735-22-5, Quazepam 36735-22-5D, Quazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 43200-80-2, Zopiclone
43200-80-2D, Zopiclone, enantiomers and metabolites 51052-72-3, Isobicyphat 51052-72-3D, enantiomers and metabolites 51486-74-9, Propylbicyphat 51486-74-9D, enantiomers and metabolites 52463-83-9, Pinazepam 52463-83-9D, Pinazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 53813-83-5, Suriclone 53813-83-5D, Suriclone, enantiomers and metabolites 57109-90-7, Chlorazepate 57109-90-7D, Chlorazepate, enantiomers and metabolites 59467-70-8, Midazolam 59467-70-8D, Midazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 109370-34-5, Avermectin B 109370-34-5D, Avermectin B, enantiomers and metabolites 117705-18-7 117705-18-7D, enantiomers and metabolites 133737-32-3, Pagoclone 133737-32-3D, Pagoclone, enantiomers and metabolites 133737-48-1 133737-48-1D, enantiomers and metabolites 153046-19-6 153046-19-6D, enantiomers and metabolites 224790-70-9, Cloflubicyne 224790-70-9D,

Cloflubicyne, enantiomers and metabolites 224790-71-0, Etbicythionat 224790-71-0D, Etbicythionat, enantiomers and metabolites
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(GABA receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)

L9 4 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
CC 12-6 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)
TI Long-range GABAergic projection in a circuit essential for vocal learning
ST zebra finch forebrain vocal learning GABAergic neuron
IT Forebrain
(anterior, area X; long-range GABAergic projection in a circuit essential for vocal learning)
IT Thalamus
(dorsolateral; long-range GABAergic projection in a circuit essential for vocal learning)
IT Basal ganglia
GABAergic neurons
Poephila castanotis
(long-range GABAergic projection in a circuit essential for vocal learning)
IT Learning
(vocal; long-range GABAergic projection in a circuit essential for vocal learning)
IT 56-12-2, **GABA**, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(long-range GABAergic projection in a circuit essential for **vocal** learning)

L9 4 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
CC 2-8 (Mammalian Hormones)
TI Age-related changes in brainstem auditory neurotransmitters: Measures of GABA and acetylcholine function
ST aging GABA brainstem auditory
IT Senescence
(GABA formation and uptake by brainstem auditory system in)
IT Hearing
(neurotransmission in, in senescence, GABA formation and uptake in)
IT Neurotransmission
(GABAergic, in hearing, in senescence)
IT Biological transport
(absorption, of GABA, by brainstem auditory system in senescence)
IT Brain, metabolism
(cochlear nucleus, GABA formation and uptake by, in senescence)
IT Brain, metabolism
(inferior colliculus, GABA formation and uptake by, in senescence)
IT Brain, metabolism
(lemniscus, lateral, GABA formation and uptake by, in senescence)
IT Brain, metabolism
(stem, GABA formation and uptake by, in senescence)
IT 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(formation and uptake of, in brainstem auditory system in senescence)
IT 9012-78-6, Choline acetyltransferase 9024-58-2, Glutamate decarboxylase 9037-67-6, GABA-transaminase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of brainstem auditory system, in senescence)

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

```
=> s motor tic or dysfluency or dysarthria or logospasm or tourette
         49971 MOTOR
          6195 MOTORS
         53142 MOTOR
                 (MOTOR OR MOTORS)
         16683 TIC
           154 TICS
         16812 TIC
                 (TIC OR TICS)
             8 MOTOR TIC
                 (MOTOR(W)TIC)
             0 DYSFLUENCY
            59 DYSARTHRIA
             0 LOGOSPASM
           358 TOURETTE
             8 TOURETTES
           360 TOURETTE
                 (TOURETTE OR TOURETTES)
L10          421 MOTOR TIC OR DYSFLUENCY OR DYSARTHRIA OR LOGOSPASM OR TOURETTE

=> s l10 and l2
L11            8 L10 AND L2

=> d scan

L11   8 ANSWERS   HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC    ICM  A61K031-00
CC    3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
      Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2, 9
TI    Allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment
ST    allele polygene diagnosis reward deficiency syndrome; gene polymorphism
      reward deficiency syndrome; behavior disorder diagnosis gene polymorphism
IT    Presenilins
      RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (1; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and
         treatment)
IT    Genes (animal)
      RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (ADRA2A; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and
         treatment)
IT    Genes (animal)
      RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (ADRA2C; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and
         treatment)
IT    Genes (animal)
      RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (APOD; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and
         treatment)
IT    Genes (animal)
      RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (AR; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and
         treatment)
IT    Genes (animal)
      RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
```

(CD8A; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CHRNA4; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CNR1; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(COMT; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CRF; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Apolipoproteins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(D; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DAT1; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DRD1; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DRD2; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DRD3; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT D4 receptor (dopamine)
Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DRD4; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DRD5; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(D.beta.H; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and
treatment)
IT Dopamine receptors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(D5; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(GABRA3; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(GABRB3; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Brain diseases
(Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HTR1A; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HTR1C; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HTR1D.beta.; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HTR2A; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HTR2C; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(HTT; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(INFG; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genetic methods
(MAA (multiple additive assocn.); allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(MOAA; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(NET; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(NMDAR1; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Transcription factors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(OxyR; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PENK; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PS1; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(TRO2; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(UCP1; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(UCP2; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Aggressive behavior
Alcoholism
Allele frequency
Avoidance behavior
Cognitive disorders
Dinucleotide repeat polymorphism
Drug dependence
Genetic diagnosis
Genotyping (method)
Hypercholesterolemia
Hyperphagia
Longevity
Mental disorders
Microsatellite polymorphism
Obesity
Osteoarthritis
Polymorphism (genetic)
Premenstrual syndrome

Schizophrenia
Substance abuse
Susceptibility (genetic)
(allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT 5-HT1A receptors
5-HT1D receptors
5-HT2A receptors
5-HT2C receptors
APOE gene (animal)
Androgen receptors
Apolipoprotein E
CD8 (antigen)
Cannabinoid receptors
Dopamine transporter
D1 receptor (dopamine)
D2 receptor (dopamine)
D3 receptor (dopamine)
GABAA receptors
GABAB receptors
Interferon .gamma.
NMDA receptors
Nicotinic receptors
Serotonin transporter
Uncoupling protein
VNTR (DNA)
ob gene (animal)
.alpha.2-Adrenoceptors subtype A
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Neuropeptides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Mental disorders
(attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Mental disorders
(autism; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Behavior (animal)
Learning
(disorder; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and
treatment)

IT Low-density lipoproteins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(low levels of; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nNOS1a; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Transport proteins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(norepinephrine-transporting; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

IT Genes (animal)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxyR; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Mental disorders
(post-traumatic stress disorder; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT Behavior (animal)
(smoking; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT .alpha.2-Adrenoceptors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(subtype C; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT 9001-66-5
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(A; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT 9012-25-3, Catechol methyltransferase 9013-38-1, Dopamine .beta.-hydroxylase 9014-51-1, Tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase 9015-71-8, Corticotropin-releasing factor 90880-95-8 169494-85-3, Leptin
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT 8041-20-1, Pharmaline 16676-29-2, TREXAN 27882-76-4 123726-47-6 200564-66-5, PHENCAL
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT 96098-73-6, Enkephalinase
RL: BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors and releasers; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neuronal; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and
treatment)
IT 56-85-9, L-Glutamine, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neurotransmitter synthesis-promoting **GABA** precursor; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT 59-92-7, L-Dopa, biological studies 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, biological studies 63-91-2, L-Phenylalanine, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neurotransmitter synthesis-promoting dopamine precursor; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)
IT 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 4350-09-8, 5-Hydroxytryptophan
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neurotransmitter synthesis-promoting serotonin precursor; allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):7

L11 8 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS B01J019-00
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9
TI Microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions
ST microarray detection genetic susceptibility neurotransmitter factor dysfunction
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(5-6, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(5-HT1, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(5-HT2, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(5-HT3, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(5-HT4, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Dopamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(D3-D5, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Dopamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(D1, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Dopamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(D2, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Brain, disease
(Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Glutamate receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(NMDA-binding, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Drugs of abuse
(abuse of; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Opioids
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(addiction to; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Behavior
(aggressive; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Mental disorder

(attention deficit disorder; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Biotechnology
(biochips; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Brain, disease
(cerebrovascular; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Mental disorder
(depression; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Nerve, disease
(diabetic neuropathy; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to
neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Cardiovascular system
Nervous system
(disease; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Transport proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dopamine-transporting, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Nervous system
(dopaminergic, genes assocd. with; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Signal transduction, biological
(genes assocd. with; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Neurotransmitters
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(genes assocd. with; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Cholinergic receptors
GABA receptors
Glutamate receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Alcoholism
Alzheimer's disease
Anxiety
DNA microarray technology
Drug dependence
Genetic polymorphism
Hypertension
Nausea
Obesity
Pain
Parkinson's disease
Schizophrenia
Susceptibility (genetic)
(microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPR (Biological process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)
IT Headache
(migraine; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to

neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Catecholamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(noradrenergic, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Mental disorder
(obsession-compulsion; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Brain
(opioid system, genes assocd. with; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Ovarian cycle
(premenstrual syndrome; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Transport proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(serotonin-transporting, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Brain
(serotoninergic system, genes assocd. with; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Brain, disease
(stroke; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Opioid receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(.kappa.-opioid, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Opioid receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(.delta.-opioid, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT Opioid receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(.mu.-opioid, genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT 50-36-2, Cocaine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(addiction to; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT 561-27-3, Heroin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(addiction; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

IT 73-31-4, Melatonin 9012-42-4, Adenylyl cyclase 9015-71-8, Corticotropin-releasing factor 9025-75-6, Calcineurin 76775-14-9, Preproopiomelanocortin 93443-35-7, Preproenkephalin 170713-75-4, Orphanin FQ
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(genes; microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions)

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IC ICM C07K014-72
ICS C07K014-70

CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 6, 63

TI Peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof

ST integral membrane protein antagonist peptide therapeutic; receptor membrane protein antagonist peptide therapeutic; transporter membrane

protein antagonist peptide therapeutic

IT Lectins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C-type (calcium-dependent type); peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Brain diseases
(Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(analogs; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Genes
RL: BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(antagonist peptide-encoding; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(channel; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Cytokine receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(chemokine; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Escherichia coli
(energy-dependent transporter; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Bacteria (Eubacteria)
Mammal (Mammalia)
(energy-dependent transporters; peptides for integral membrane receptor
and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Keratosis
(hyperkeratosis; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ion-channel and TMR; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Eukaryote (Eukaryotae)
Prokaryote
(membrane proteins; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 5-HT antagonists
AIDS (disease)
Adrenoceptor antagonists
Antiarrhythmic drugs
Antibacterial agents
Antihypertensives
Antitumor agents
Diuretics
Dopamine antagonists
Drug abuse
Drug delivery systems
Drugs
D1 antagonists (dopamine)
D2 antagonists (dopamine)
Human immunodeficiency virus

Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Huntington's disease
Proliferation inhibitors
Protein sequences
Psoriasis
Psychosis
Psychotropics
Schizophrenia
Substance abuse
.beta.1-Adrenoceptor antagonists
(peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Opioid antagonists
Peptides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 5-HT1B receptors
Adenosine receptors
Angiotensin receptors
Antigen receptors
CD4 (antigen)
Cytokine receptors
Dopamine transporter
Epidermal growth factor receptors
Fc receptors
Fibroblast growth factor receptors
G protein-coupled receptors
GABA receptors
Ion channel
MSH receptors
Membrane proteins
Neuropeptide receptors
TCR (T cell receptors)
Transmembrane proteins
Transport proteins
TrkA (receptor)
Tumor necrosis factor receptors
Tyrosine kinase receptors
V2 receptor (vasopressin)
.beta.2-Adrenoceptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Myocardial infarction
(post-; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Cell membrane
(proteins; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Structure-activity relationship
(receptor ligand binding-inhibiting; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Chemokines
Immune system
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(receptors; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Arrhythmia
Tachycardia

(tachyarrhythmia; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Transgenes
RL: BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(transgenic animal with antagonist peptide-encoding sequence; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Animal
(transgenic, with antagonist peptide-encoding sequence; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(vascular endothelial growth factor; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT .alpha.1-Adrenoceptor antagonists
(.alpha.1A; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Cytokine receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(.beta. chemokine receptor CCR5; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT Chemokines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(.beta., receptor CCR5; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 37205-63-3
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(F0F1; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 50-36-2, Cocaine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cocaine-mediated dopamine release inhibition)

IT 37589-80-3
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peptide inhibition of dopamine D2 receptor-stimulated GTP-.gamma.S binding)

IT 135112-06-0 135159-53-4 135159-53-4D, analogs 135159-56-7
135159-56-7D, analogs 135159-57-8 135159-57-8D, analogs 197713-03-4
197713-03-4D, analogs 197713-04-5 197713-04-5D, analogs 197713-06-7
197713-06-7D, analogs 197713-08-9 197713-08-9D, analogs 197713-09-0
197713-09-0D, analogs 197713-10-3 197713-10-3D, analogs 197713-12-5
197713-12-5D, analogs 197713-13-6 197713-13-6D, analogs 197713-14-7
197713-14-7D, analogs 197713-15-8 197713-15-8D, analogs 197713-16-9
197713-16-9D, analogs 197713-17-0 197713-18-1 197713-19-2
197713-20-5 197713-21-6 197713-22-7 197713-23-8 197713-24-9
197713-25-0 197713-25-0D, analogs 197713-26-1 197713-26-1D, analogs
197713-27-2 197713-27-2D, analogs 197713-28-3 197713-28-3D, analogs
197713-29-4 197713-29-4D, analogs 197713-30-7 197713-30-7D, analogs
197713-31-8 197713-31-8D, analogs 197713-32-9 197713-33-0
197713-34-1 197713-34-1D, analogs 197713-35-2 197713-35-2D, analogs
197713-36-3 197713-36-3D, analogs 197713-37-4 197713-37-4D, analogs
197713-38-5 197713-38-5D, analogs 197713-39-6 197713-39-6D, analogs
197713-40-9 197713-40-9D, analogs 197713-41-0 197713-42-1
197713-43-2 197713-44-3 197713-45-4 197713-46-5 197713-47-6
197713-48-7 197713-49-8 197713-50-1 197713-51-2 197713-51-2D, analogs 197713-52-3 197713-52-3D, analogs 197713-53-4

197713-53-4D, analogs 197713-55-6 197713-55-6D, analogs 197713-57-8
197713-57-8D, analogs 197713-58-9 197713-58-9D, analogs 197713-59-0
197713-59-0D, analogs 197713-60-3 197713-61-4 197713-62-5
197713-63-6 197713-63-6D, analogs 197713-64-7 197713-64-7D, analogs
197713-65-8 197713-65-8D, analogs 197713-66-9 197713-66-9D, analogs
197713-67-0 197713-67-0D, analogs 197713-68-1 197713-68-1D, analogs
197713-69-2 197713-69-2D, analogs 197713-70-5 197713-70-5D, analogs
197713-71-6 197713-71-6D, analogs 197713-72-7 197713-72-7D, analogs
197713-74-9 197713-74-9D, analogs 197713-75-0 197713-75-0D, analogs
197713-76-1 197713-76-1D, analogs 197713-77-2 197713-77-2D, analogs
197713-78-3 197713-78-3D, analogs 197713-79-4 197713-80-7
197713-81-8 197713-82-9 197713-83-0 197713-84-1 197713-85-2
197713-86-3 197713-87-4 197713-88-5 197713-89-6 197713-90-9
197713-91-0 198085-35-7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 9012-42-4, Adenyl cyclase 79079-06-4, EGF receptor tyrosine kinase 125149-26-0, FGF receptor tyrosine kinase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 127548-36-1
RL: BPR (Biological process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 1407-47-2, Angiotensin 9002-79-3, Melanocyte-stimulating hormone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(receptors; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(transporter; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

IT 11000-17-2, Vasopressin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 2 receptors; peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof)

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IC ICM A61K031-00
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
TI Methods using agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor
antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treating tardive dyskinesia and other movement disorders
ST NMDA glutamate receptor antagonist movement disorder; GABAA agonist NMDA antagonist movement disorder; tardive dyskinesia NMDA antagonist GABAA agonist; acamprosate movement disorder; ion channel blocker magnesium movement disorder
IT Neurotransmission
(GABAergic; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)

IT **GABA** agonists
(GABAA; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of

movement disorders)
IT Brain, disease
(Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Nervous system
(Huntington's chorea, movement disorder assocd. with; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Movement disorders
(Meige syndrome; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Glutamate antagonists
(NMDA antagonists; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Neurotransmission
(NMDA-glutamate; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Digestive tract
(absorption; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Cognition enhancers
Drug bioavailability
Drug interactions
GABA agonists
Hyperkinesia
Ion channel blockers
Movement disorders
Nervous system agents
Pharmacokinetics
(agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Brain
(basal ganglia, **GABA** deficiency; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Movement disorders
(blepharospasm; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, time-release; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Nervous system
(dyskinesia, peak-dose; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Nervous system
(dystonia; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor
antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Occupational diseases
(dystonias; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for

treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(elixirs; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Toxins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(excitotoxins, NMDA excitotoxicity; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Neurotransmission
(glutamatergic; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(liqs.; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(magnesium chelates; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Dopamine antagonists
(movement disorder from; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Antipsychotics
Tranquilizers
(movement disorder induced by; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Parkinson's disease
(peak-dose dyskinesia assocd. with; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Blood
Brain
Liver
(prodrug metab. in; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Movement disorders
(simple and multiple tics; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Muscle, disease
(spasm, writer's cramp and musician's cramp; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)

IT Movement disorders
(spasmodic dysphonia; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Nervous system
(tardive dyskinesia; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Muscle, disease
(torticollis, spasmodic; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT Biological transport
(uptake, gastrointestinal absorption; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 125-71-3D, Dextromethorphan, derivs. 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 3687-18-1, Homotaurine 3687-18-1D, Homotaurine, derivs. 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, chelates 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 19982-08-2, Memantine 19982-08-2D, Memantine, derivs. 77337-72-5 77337-73-6, Calcium N-acetylhomotaurinate 77337-73-6D, Calcium N-acetylhomotaurinate, derivs. 77337-74-7 77337-76-9, Acamprosate 77337-76-9D, salts
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT 56-12-2, **GABA**, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(basal ganglia deficiency; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)
IT 6384-92-5, NMDA
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(excitotoxicity; agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treatment of movement disorders)

L11 8 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC ICM A61K031-00
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63

TI Methods and compositions using **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering
ST **GABA** receptor modulator stuttering treatment; cyclopyrrolone compd stuttering treatment
IT Drug delivery systems
(**GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT **GABA** receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT **GABA** agonists
(GABAA; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT **GABA** receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GABAA; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Brain, disease
(Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diazepam binding inhibitory protein and fragments; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Nervous system
(disease, stuttering; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(epidural; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.m.; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intracerebroventricular; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrathecal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Behavior
(motor, disorder, **motor tic; GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Disease, animal
(speech disorder; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating

stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)
IT 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-06-6D, Phenobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-43-0D, Dehydroepiandrosterone, enantiomers and metabolites 57-43-2, Amobarbital
57-43-2D, Amobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-83-0D, Progesterone, enantiomers and
metabolites 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-25-3D, Chlordiazepoxide, enantiomers and metabolites 76-73-3, Secobarbital 76-73-3D, Secobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 76-74-4, Pentobarbitone 76-74-4D, Pentobarbitone, enantiomers and metabolites 76-75-5, Thiopental 76-75-5D, Thiopental, enantiomers and metabolites 77-02-1, Aprobarbital 77-02-1D, Aprobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 77-26-9, Butalbital 77-26-9D, Butalbital, enantiomers and metabolites 115-38-8, Mephobarbital 115-38-8D, Mephobarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 125-40-6, Butabarbital 125-40-6D, Butabarbital, enantiomers and metabolites 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 145-13-1D, Pregnenolone, enantiomers and metabolites 151-83-7, Methohexital 151-83-7D, Methohexital, enantiomers and metabolites 439-14-5, Diazepam 439-14-5D, Diazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 485-49-4, Bicuculline 485-49-4D, Bicuculline, enantiomers and metabolites 516-54-1 516-54-1D, enantiomers and metabolites 516-55-2, Allopregnanolone 516-55-2D, Allopregnanolone, enantiomers and metabolites 567-03-3, Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone 567-03-3D, Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone, enantiomers and metabolites 604-75-1, Oxazepam 604-75-1D, Oxazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 846-49-1, Lorazepam 846-49-1D, Lorazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 846-50-4, Temazepam 846-50-4D, Temazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 1005-93-2, Etbicuphat 1005-93-2D, enantiomers and metabolites 1134-47-0, .+-.-Baclofen 1134-47-0D, .+-.-Baclofen, enantiomers and metabolites 1449-89-4, Mebicyphat 1449-89-4D, enantiomers and metabolites 1622-62-4, Flunitrazepam 1622-62-4D, Flunitrazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 2078-54-8, Propofol 2078-54-8D, Propofol, enantiomers and metabolites 2955-38-6, Prazepam 2955-38-6D, Prazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 3289-22-3, Flucybene 3289-22-3D, enantiomers and metabolites 4406-37-5, Pregnanolone 4406-37-5D, Pregnanolone, enantiomers and metabolites 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 17617-23-1D, Flurazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 17617-45-7, Picrotoxinin 17617-45-7D, Picrotoxinin, enantiomers and metabolites 21416-53-5, Picrotin 21416-53-5D, Picrotin, enantiomers and metabolites 23092-17-3, Halazepam 23092-17-3D, Halazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 23930-19-0 23930-19-0D, enantiomers and metabolites 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28911-01-5D, Triazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 28981-97-7D, Alprazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 29617-43-4 29617-43-4D, enantiomers and metabolites 29975-16-4, Estazolam 29975-16-4D, Estazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 33125-97-2, Etomidate 33125-97-2D, Etomidate, enantiomers and metabolites 34985-87-0, Chlorazepam 34985-87-0D, Chlorazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 36104-80-0, Camazepam 36104-80-0D, Camazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 36735-22-5, Quazepam 36735-22-5D, Quazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 43200-80-2, Zopiclone
43200-80-2D, Zopiclone, enantiomers and metabolites 51052-72-3, Isobicyphat 51052-72-3D, enantiomers and metabolites 51486-74-9,

Propylbicyphat 51486-74-9D, enantiomers and metabolites 52463-83-9, Pinazepam 52463-83-9D, Pinazepam, enantiomers and metabolites 53813-83-5, Suriclone 53813-83-5D, Suriclone, enantiomers and metabolites 57109-90-7, Chlorazepate 57109-90-7D, Chlorazepate, enantiomers and metabolites 59467-70-8, Midazolam 59467-70-8D, Midazolam, enantiomers and metabolites 109370-34-5, Avermectin B 109370-34-5D, Avermectin B, enantiomers and metabolites 117705-18-7 117705-18-7D, enantiomers and metabolites 133737-32-3, Pagoclone 133737-32-3D, Pagoclone, enantiomers and metabolites 133737-48-1 133737-48-1D, enantiomers and metabolites 153046-19-6 153046-19-6D, enantiomers and metabolites 224790-70-9, Cloflubicyne 224790-70-9D, Cloflubicyne, enantiomers and metabolites 224790-71-0, Etbicythionat 224790-71-0D, Etbicythionat, enantiomers and metabolites
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering)

L11 8 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC ICM A61K031-44
ICS A61K031-445
NCL 514343000
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
TI Use of cotinine in treating psychiatric disorders
ST psychiatric disorder treatment cotinine; obsessive compulsive disorder schizophrenia treatment cotinine; **Tourette** syndrome treatment cotinine
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(5-HT7; cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT Brain diseases
(Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome; cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT Capsules (drug delivery systems)
Drug delivery systems
Glutamatergic neurotransmission
Inhalants (drug delivery systems)
Intravenous injections
Liquid dosage forms (drug delivery systems)
Mental disorders
Nasal drug delivery systems
Obsessive-compulsive disorder
Ophthalmic drug delivery systems
Oral drug delivery systems
Schizophrenia
Tablets (drug delivery systems)
Transdermal drug delivery systems
(cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT 5-HT receptors
5-HT1 receptors
5-HT1A receptors
Benzodiazepine receptors
Dopamine receptors
D1 receptor (dopamine)
GABA receptors
H2 receptor (histamine)
H3 receptor (histamine)
Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors
M1 receptor (muscarinic)
M2 receptor (muscarinic)
Nicotinic receptors

.delta.-Receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT Drug delivery systems
(peritoneal; cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT Glycine receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(strychnine-insensitive; cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT Drug delivery systems
(unit doses; cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT 52-86-8, Haloperidol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cotinine and haloperidol for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT 9024-58-2, Glutamic acid decarboxylase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR
(Biological
process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT 486-56-6, Cotinine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR
(Biological
process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process);
USES (Uses)
(cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)
IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 5695-98-7
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cotinine for psychiatric disorder treatment)

L11 8 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC ICM A61K031-00
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
TI Treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive
disorder
and related neuropsychiatric disorders
ST neuropsychiatric disorder treatment; NMDA glutamate antagonist
neuropsychiatric disorder treatment; GABAA agonist neuropsychiatric
disorder treatment
IT **GABA** agonists
(GABAA; post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder
and related neuropsychiatric disorders treatment with NMDA glutamate
antagonists and **GABA** A agonists)
IT Brain, disease
(Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome; post-traumatic stress
disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and related neuropsychiatric
disorders treatment with NMDA glutamate antagonists and **GABA**
A agonists)
IT Nervous system
(Huntington's chorea; post-traumatic stress disorder,
obsessive-compulsive disorder and related neuropsychiatric disorders
treatment with NMDA glutamate antagonists and **GABA** A
agonists)
IT Glutamate antagonists
(NMDA antagonists; post-traumatic stress disorder,
obsessive-compulsive
disorder and related neuropsychiatric disorders treatment with NMDA
glutamate antagonists and **GABA** A agonists)
IT Mental disorder
(obsession-compulsion; post-traumatic stress disorder,
obsessive-compulsive disorder and related neuropsychiatric disorders
treatment with NMDA glutamate antagonists and **GABA** A

agonists)
IT Antidepressants
Mental disorder
Parkinson's disease
Psychotropics
Schizophrenia
(post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and related neuropsychiatric disorders treatment with NMDA glutamate antagonists and **GABA** A agonists)
IT Mental disorder
(post-traumatic stress disorder; post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and related neuropsychiatric disorders treatment with NMDA glutamate antagonists and **GABA** A agonists)
IT Lupus erythematosus
(systemic; post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and related neuropsychiatric disorders treatment with NMDA glutamate antagonists and **GABA** A agonists)
IT 3687-18-1D, 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-amino-, derivs. 77337-73-6 77337-74-7 77337-76-9, Acamprosate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and related neuropsychiatric disorders treatment with NMDA glutamate antagonists and **GABA** A agonists)

L11 8 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
CC 14-0 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
TI Neurochemical and some related psychopharmacological aspects of **Tourette**'s syndrome: An update
ST review **Tourettes** syndrome psychopharmacol
IT Brain, disease
(Gilles de la **Tourette**, neurochem. and some related psychopharmacol. aspects of **Tourette**'s syndrome in humans)
IT Pharmacology
(psycho-, neurochem. and some related psychopharmacol. aspects of **Tourette**'s syndrome in humans)

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

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L11 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:100965 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:141757
TITLE: Methods and compositions using **GABA** receptor modulators for alleviating stuttering
INVENTOR(S): Murphy, John J.; D'orlando, Kay Jorgenson
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Interneuron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001008670	A2	20010208	WO 2000-US20402	20000727

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,

CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD,
SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,
ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-362691 19990729
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:141757
AB Methods of treating stuttering include treating people with .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (**GABA**) receptor modulators, including cyclopyrrolones. A second active agent may be used with **GABA** receptor modulators. Active enantiomers, active metabolites, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of **GABA** receptor modulators, including cyclopyrrolones, are acceptable components of the compns. The cyclopyrrolone class of modulators includes pagoclone, suriclone, zopiclone, 2-(7-chloro-2-naphthyridin-1,8-yl)-3-(5-methyl-2-oxohexyl)isoindolin-1-one, 2-(7-chloro-2-naphthyridin-1,8-yl)isoindolin-1-yl-4-acetamidobutyrate, and 2-(7-chloro-1,8-naphthyridin-2yl)-3-(5-methyl-5-hydroxy-2-oxohexyl)-1-isoindolinone.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900856 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:52242
TITLE: Microarray detection of genetic susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor dysfunctions
INVENTOR(S): Kreek, Mary Jeanne; Laforge, Karl Steven; Spangler, Rudolph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Rockefeller University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000077261	A1	20001221	WO 2000-US16706	20000616

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-334113 19990616
AB The present invention relates to the high throughput anal. of polymorphisms of a family of genes assocd. with addiction and alc. dependence. Included are probes prepd. by a variety of techniques, a sample plate that may utilize DNA chip-type technol. The invention is adapted to identify both physiol. and genetic conditions of subjects to detect genetic predisposition or susceptibility to neurotransmitter factor-related dysfunctions, such as neurol. disorders or dysfunctions. A method of making a biochip plate comprising microarrays of labeled probes

is claimed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 14
REFERENCE(S): (1) Bibilashvilli, R; WO 9853103 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(2) Blum, K; US 5550021 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(3) Ciba Geigy Ag; WO 9746675 A 1997 HCAPLUS
(4) Collier, D; WO 9631621 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(5) Fodor, S; US 5545531 A 1996 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:688058 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:261534
TITLE: Treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and related neuropsychiatric disorders
INVENTOR(S): Fogel, Barry S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synchroneuron, Llc, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000056301	A2	20000928	WO 2000-US7119	20000317
WO 2000056301	A3	20001228		

W: AU, CA, CH, CN, JP, MX, NZ
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-273036 19990319
AB The present invention describes a novel treatment for neuropsychiatric disorders, including anxiety disorders, mood disorders, psychotic disorders, somatoform disorders, and neuropsychiatric symptoms resulting from movement disorders. The treatment of the present invention utilizes any agent that simultaneously act as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists. Preferably these two activities are characteristic of a single agent, for example acamprosate (calcium N-acetylhomotaurinate). Alternatively, sep. agents having these activities can be combined as a compd. or mixt. and thereby administered together. The invention also provides for a third agent that acts as a non-competitive NMDA-receptor blocking agent or ion channel blocker, that augments the effect of the primary treatment. A particularly preferred ion channel blocking agent is magnesium.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:464180 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:111440
TITLE: Methods using agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists for treating tardive dyskinesia and other movement disorders
INVENTOR(S): Fogel, Barry S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synchroneuron, LLC, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 106 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9936064	A2	19990722	WO 1999-US144	19990113
WO 9936064	A3	19991202		
W: AU, CA, CH, CN, JP, MX, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5952389	A	19990914	US 1998-6641	19980113
US 6057373	A	20000502	US 1999-224829	19990104
AU 9921041	A1	19990802	AU 1999-21041	19990113
EP 1047436	A2	20001102	EP 1999-901314	19990113
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
WO 2000028999	A2	20000525	WO 1999-US27343	19991118
WO 2000028999	A3	20000720		
W: AU, CA, CH, CN, JP, MX, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1998-6641	19980113
	US 1998-193892	19981118
	US 1999-224829	19990104
	US 1997-861801	19970522
	WO 1999-US144	19990113

AB The invention describes treatments for movement disorders, including tardive dyskinesia and tardive dystonia, tic disorders, **Tourette**'s syndrome, blepharospasm, and other focal dystonias. The treatments use agents that simultaneously act as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists. Addnl., the treatments of the invention use agents that simultaneously act as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and **GABA**-A receptor agonists. Preferably, these two activities are characteristic of a single agent, e.g. acamprosate. Alternatively, sep. agents having these activities can be combined and administered together. The invention also provides a third agent that can be used in combination with a treatment for movement disorders, that acts as a non-competitive NMDA-receptor blocking agent or ion channel blocker that augments the effect of the primary treatment. A particularly preferred ion channel blocking agent is magnesium. Alternatively, magnesium can be administered alone for prevention and treatment of movement disorders.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:719249 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	129:340512
TITLE:	Allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment
INVENTOR(S):	Blum, Kenneth; Comings, David E.; Ivy, John L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Kenneth Blum, Inc., USA; Board of Regents, the University of Texas System; City of Hope National Medical Center
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 663 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9848785	A2	19981105	WO 1998-US8684	19980429

WO 9848785 A3 19990401
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9872677 A1 19981124 AU 1998-72677 19980429
EP 979092 A2 20000216 EP 1998-920019 19980429
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI
NO 9905257 A 19991227 NO 1999-5257 19991028
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-44394 19970429
WO 1998-US8684 19980429

AB A multiple additive assocns. technique was applied to 29 previously known genes whose allelic polymorphisms are markers of polygenic traits, including markers for such polygenic traits as attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder, learning disorders, alc. and drug addiction, hypercholesterolemia, and LDL. Correlations are provided between the predisposition to reward deficiency syndrome and alleles of a no. of genes including but not limited to the dopaminergic genes, dopamine transporter gene, serotonin genes, tryptophan 2,3-hydroxylase, norepinephrine genes, catecholamine metabolizing genes, GAGA genes, cannabinoid receptor gene, nicotinic cholinergic gene, NMDA receptor gene, enkephalin genes, androgen receptor gene, interferon .gamma. gene, serotonin receptor genes, catechol O-methyltransferase gene, neuronal nitric oxide synthase gene, apolipoprotein D gene, and uncoupling protein genes. Specific allele polymorphisms are provided as indicators of behavioral disorders as well as the likelihood of successful treatment. Enhancement of attentional processing is attained by administration of an endorphinase inhibitor or enkephalinase inhibitor and optionally, a dopamine precursor, or a serotonin precursor, a **GABA** precursor, or an endorphin or enkephalinase releaser, or certain herbal compds. including Rhodiola rosea ext. (Pharmaline) and/or Huperzine. These components promote restoration of normal neurotransmitter function and the components combined enhance the release of dopamine at the nucleus accumbens and are non-addictive. Use of the dopamine precursors L-phenylalanine, or L-tyrosine, the enkephalinase inhibitor D-phenylalanine, and/or the serotonin precursor 5-hydroxytryptophan and a natural acetylcholenesterase inhibitor and chromium salts (i.e. picolinate, nicotinate, etc.) is esp. preferred, but not limited to assist in relieving symptoms assocd. with brain phenylalanine deficiency.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:457264 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:90467
TITLE: Use of cotinine in treating psychiatric disorders
INVENTOR(S): Rolf, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lectec Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5776956	A	19980707	US 1996-688363	19960730
US 5889029	A	19990330	US 1997-969767	19971113
			US 1996-688363	19960730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB A pharmaceutical compn. is provided that is useful in treating obsessive-compulsive disorder, **Tourette**'s Syndrome and schizophrenia, comprising an amt. of cotinine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which amt. is effective to reduce or alleviate at least one of the symptoms of **Tourette**'s Syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorder, or schizophrenia in a human or other mammal.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:650367 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:341810
TITLE: Peptides for integral membrane receptor and transporter antagonists, and therapeutic use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Ng, Gordon Y. K.; Seeman, Philip; George, Susan R.; O'Dowd, Brian F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ng, Gordon Y. K., Can.; Seeman, Philip; George, Susan R.; O'Dowd, Brian F.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 127 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9735881	A2	19971002	WO 1997-CA203	19970326
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2250567	AA	19971002	CA 1997-2250567	19970326
AU 9720204	A1	19971017	AU 1997-20204	19970326
EP 906339	A2	19990407	EP 1997-908101	19970326
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-14306	19960327
US 1996-670119	19960625
US 1996-24240	19960820
WO 1997-CA203	19970326

AB Specific antagonists for prokaryotic or eukaryotic integral membrane proteins are provided. The antagonists are peptides having the amino acid sequence of a transmembrane domain of the integral membrane proteins or of a portion or analog thereof. Methods are provided for preventing or treating disorders characterized by disordered function of an integral membrane protein by administration of a specific peptide antagonist of the

integral membrane protein.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:940155 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:52010
TITLE: Neurochemical and some related psychopharmacological aspects of **Tourette**'s syndrome: An update
AUTHOR(S): Baker, G. B.; Chokka, P. R.; Bornstein, R. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Psychiatry, University Alberta, Calgary, AB, Can.
SOURCE: J. Psychopharmacol. (Oxford) (1995), 9(3), 273-80
CODEN: JOPSEQ; ISSN: 0269-8811
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 134 refs. Neurochem. investigations of **Tourette**'s syndrome (TS) suggest that the symptoms of this disorder may be the result of an imbalance among several neurotransmitter and/or neuromodulator systems. Neurochems. which have been studied included: catecholamines; acetylcholine; tryptophan and its metabolites; the amino acids .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (**GABA**), glutamate, phenylalanine and p-tyrosine; trace amines; opioid peptides; cAMP and androgenic hormones. A suitable animal model of TS would do much to advance our understanding of this disorder, and there are some interesting recent developments in this regard.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	97.19	116.13
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PASSWORD:
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=> FIL HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 30 Mar 2001 VOL 134 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Mar 2001 (20010329/ED)

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=> d his

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:37:16 ON 30 MAR 2001
E STUTTERING

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:37:54 ON 30 MAR 2001

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L1            78 S E1-4
L2         28740 S GABA OR (GAMMA AMINO BUTYRIC ACID)
L3             2 S L1 AND L2

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      FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:42:40 ON 30 MAR 2001
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                E STUTTERING/CT
                E VOCAL
L4          2304 S E27 OR E51-57
L5            51 S L4 AND L2
L6            17 S L4 (S) L2
L7             0 S L4 (A)L2
L8            43 S L4 (P) L2
L9             4 S L6 NOT VOCALIZATION
L10          421 S MOTOR TIC OR DYSFLUENCY OR DYSARTHRIA OR LOGOSPASM OR
TOURETT
L11            8 S L10 AND L2

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 29 MAR 2001 HIGHEST RN 329346-67-0

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L1 1 PAGOCLONE/CN

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3          131 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s shutter? or tourette? or dysfluen? or speech
  33 FILES SEARCHED...
L4       413736 SHUTTER? OR TOURETTE? OR DYSFLUEN? OR SPEECH

=> s GABA or (gamma amino butyric acid)
  10 FILES SEARCHED...
  19 FILES SEARCHED...
  25 FILES SEARCHED...
  33 FILES SEARCHED...
  41 FILES SEARCHED...
  43 FILES SEARCHED...
  53 FILES SEARCHED...
L5       240778 GABA OR (GAMMA AMINO BUTYRIC ACID)

=> s l3 and l4
  23 FILES SEARCHED...
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L6            2 L3 AND L4

=> d scan
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multiple files or from answer sets created by DUPLICATE, FOCUS,
FSEARCH, FSORT or SORT.

=> s l5 and l4
  43 FILES SEARCHED...
L7          272 L5 AND L4

=> d l6 ibib abs

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:100965  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:141757
TITLE:                    Methods and compositions using GABA receptor
                          modulators for alleviating stuttering
INVENTOR(S):              Murphy, John J.; D'orlando, Kay Jorgenson
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Interneuron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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WO 2001008670 A2 20010208 WO 2000-US20402 20000727
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-362691 19990729
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:141757
AB Methods of treating stuttering include treating people with .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor modulators, including cyclopyrrolones. A second active agent may be used with GABA receptor modulators. Active enantiomers, active metabolites, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of GABA receptor modulators, including cyclopyrrolones, are acceptable components of the compns. The cyclopyrrolone class of modulators includes **pagoclone**, suriclone, zopiclone, 2-(7-chloro-2-naphthyridin-1,8-yl)-3-(5-methyl-2-oxohexyl)isoindolin-1-one, 2-(7-chloro-2-naphthyridin-1,8-yl)isoindolin-1-yl-4-acetamidobutyrate, and 2-(7-chloro-1,8-naphthyridin-2yl)-3-(5-methyl-5-hydroxy-2-oxohexyl)-1-isoindolinone.

=> d 16 ibib abs 2

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:156627 PROMT
TITLE: Companies Make Giant Leaps in R&D Investments.
AUTHOR(S): Merrick, Amy
SOURCE: R & D, (Oct 1998) Vol. 40, No. 11, pp. S-3.
ISSN: 0746-9179.
PUBLISHER: Cahners Publishing Company
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 7609
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Since last year, pharmaceutical and software firms have registered the largest gains in research investments and research-to-sales percentages.
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:156627 PROMT
TITLE: Companies Make Giant Leaps in R&D Investments.
AUTHOR(S): Merrick, Amy
SOURCE: R & D, (Oct 1998) Vol. 40, No. 11, pp. S-3.
ISSN: 0746-9179.
PUBLISHER: Cahners Publishing Company
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
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                    *FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT*
AB      Since last year, pharmaceutical and software firms have registered the
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      Subscription: $69.95 per year. Published monthly. 8773 Ridgeline
      Boulevard, Highlands Ranch, CO 80126-2329.
TX      Despite the setback, the company is trying to rebound with three
      products in advanced clinical development. One of these, pagoclone
      , now in clinical trials, reduced the frequency of panic attacks among
      patients with panic disorder. Another drug, BEXTRA, is being. . .
        "There . . . framework for people to work and communicate. Computer
      technologies are creating new ways to communicate through natural
language
      creation and speech recognition. Computer hardware itself is
      likely to disappear into other devices and even the walls of your
      environment," Ling predicts.. . .


=> s  l5 (s) l4
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L8          103 L5 (S) L4

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L9           61 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L10           0 L5 (W) L4

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  42 FILES SEARCHED...
L12          44 DISORD? AND L9

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L12  ANSWER 1 OF 44  ADISALERTS  COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)
TI   Rapid aggravation of aphasia by vigabatrin
     ADIS TITLE: Vigabatrin: adverse reactions.; Aphasia
SO   Journal of Neurology (Mar 1, 1995), Vol. 242, pp. 251-252


=> d ti so 2-44

L12  ANSWER 2 OF 44  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI   Reward deficiency syndrome: A biogenetic model for the diagnosis and
     treatment of impulsive, addictive, and compulsive behaviors.
SO   Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, (November, 2000) Vol. 32, No. Supplement,
     pp. i-iv, 1-112. print.
     ISSN: 0279-1072.

L12  ANSWER 3 OF 44  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI   Auditory hallucinations: Phenomenology, neuropsychology and neuroimaging
     update.
SO   Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, (1999) Vol. 99, No. SUPPL. 395, pp.
     95-104.
     ISSN: 0001-690X.

L12  ANSWER 4 OF 44  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI   Neurochemical and some related psychopharmacological aspects of
Tourette's
     syndrome: An update.
SO   Journal of Psychopharmacology, (1995) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 273-280.
     ISSN: 0269-8811.

L12  ANSWER 5 OF 44  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI   Methods and compositions using GABA receptor modulators for alleviating
     stuttering
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SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Treatment of post-traumatic stress **disorder**, obsessive-compulsive **disorder** and related neuropsychiatric **disorders**
SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Methods using agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor antagonists and GABA-A receptor agonists for treating tardive dyskinesia and other movement **disorders**
SO PCT Int. Appl., 106 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 44 DRUGB COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI *-HOMOPANTOTHENIC ACID /PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES, METABOLISM, CLINICAL DOSAGE/. /LITERATURE REVIEW/. /RUSS./.
SO FARMAKOL.TOKSIKOL. (36, NO.4, 489-94, 1973)

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 44 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Pharmacologic Controversy of CNS Stimulants in Gilles de la Tourette's Syndrome.
SO Clin.Neuropharmacol. (15, No. 5, 408-25, 1992) 2 Tab. 154 Ref.
CODEN: CLNEDB ISSN: 0722-5091
AV Academic Dept. of Psychiatry, Middlesex Hospital, London W1N 8AA, England.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 44 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Further Evaluation of Vigabatrin Therapy in 4-Hydroxybutyric Aciduria.
SO Eur.J.Pediatr. (151, No. 6, 466, 1992) 6 Ref.
CODEN: EJPEDT ISSN: 0340-6199
AV Department of Pediatrics, Free University Hospital, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 44 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI A Case of Glutaric Acidemia Type I: Effect of Riboflavin and Carnitine.
SO J.Pediatr. (112, No. 1, 62-65, 1988) 1 Fig. 1 Tab. 15 Ref.
CODEN: JOPDAB ISSN: 0022-3476
AV John F. Kennedy Institute, 707 N. Broadway, Baltimore, MD 21205, U.S.A.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 44 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Drugs Affecting Movement **Disorders**.
SO Annu.Rev.Pharmacol.Toxicol. (27, 113-36, 1987) 169 Ref.
CODEN: ARPTDI ISSN: 0362-1642
AV Department of Neurobiology, Clinical Research Institute of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2W 1R7.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 44 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Clonazepam in Tourette's Syndrome.
SO Drug Dev.Res. (2, No. 5, 501, 1982)
CODEN: DDREDK ISSN: 0272-4391
AV Department of Psychiatry, Texas Tech. University Regional Academic Health Center, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 44 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TI Neurotransmitters and CNS Disease. Basal Ganglia Disease.
SO Lancet (1982, II, No. 8308, 1141-47) 4 Fig. 41 Ref.
CODEN: LANCAO ISSN: 0140-6736
AV University Department of Neurology, Institute of Psychiatry and King's College Hospital Medical School, London SE5 8AF, England.

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 44 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Reward deficiency syndrome: A biogenetic model for the diagnosis and treatment of impulsive, addictive, and compulsive behaviors.
SO Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, (2000) 32/SUPPL. (1-112).
Refs: 638
ISSN: 0279-1072 CODEN: JPDRD3

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 44 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Piracetam: A review of its clinical potential in the management of patients with stroke.
SO CNS Drugs, (1998) 9/6 (497-511).
Refs: 67
ISSN: 1172-7047 CODEN: CNDREF

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 44 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI [Succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency in two siblings].
SUKZINATSEMIALDEHYDDEHYDROGENASE (SSADH)-MANGEL BEI 2 GESCHWISTERN.
SO Monatsschrift fur Kinderheilkunde, (1996) 144/7 (695-698).
ISSN: 0026-9298 CODEN: MOKIAY

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 44 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI [Vigabatrin therapy in a 7-year-old boy with succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency].
VIGABATRINTHERAPIE BEI EINEM 7JAHRIGEN JUNGEN MIT SUCCINAT-SEMIALDEHYD-DEHYDROGENASE-MANGEL.
SO Monatsschrift fur Kinderheilkunde, (1996) 144/8 (797-802).
ISSN: 0026-9298 CODEN: MOKIAY

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 44 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Otoneurologic disturbances caused by solvent pollution.
SO Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, (1992) 106/6 (687-692).
ISSN: 0194-5998 CODEN: OTOLDL

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 44 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI [Stereotypes].
LES STEREOTYPIES.
SO Psychiatrie et Psychobiologie, (1989) 4/6 (357-367).
ISSN: 0767-399X CODEN: PPSYEU

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 44 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Gamma-vinyl-GABA treatment of tardive dyskinesia and other movement **disorders**.
SO Biological Psychiatry, (1985) 20/8 (888-893).
CODEN: BIPCBF

L12 ANSWER 22 OF 44 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Progabide in the treatment of hyperkinetic extrapyramidal movement **disorders**.
SO Acta Neurologica Scandinavica, (1985) 72/3 (341-343).
CODEN: ANRSAS

L12 ANSWER 23 OF 44 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2001 JST
TI Successful Treatment on Cerebellar Ataxia and Chorea in A Patient with Dentatorubropallidoluysian Atrophy.

SO Shinkei Chiryogaku (Neurological Therapeutics), (1994) vol. 11, no. 5, pp.
501-505. Journal Code: X0110A (Fig. 3, Ref. 10)
ISSN: 0916-8443

L12 ANSWER 24 OF 44 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2001 JST
TI A case of adult type galactosialidosis. With special reference to pharmacological and neurophysiological study on myoclonus.
SO Rinsho Shinkeigaku (Clinical Neurology), (1988) vol. 28, no. 11, pp. 1234-1240. Journal Code: Z0689A (Fig. 5, Tbl. 1, Ref. 20)
ISSN: 0009-918X

L12 ANSWER 25 OF 44 MEDLINE
TI Auditory hallucinations: phenomenology, neuropsychology and neuroimaging update.
SO ACTA PSYCHIATRICA SCANDINAVICA. SUPPLEMENTUM, (1999) 395 95-104. Ref: 112
Journal code: 1W3. ISSN: 0065-1591.

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 44 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2001 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
TIEN Association of a Tourette-like syndrome with ofloxacin
SO The Annals of pharmacotherapy, (1996), 30(2), 138-141, 41 refs.
ISSN: 1060-0280

L12 ANSWER 27 OF 44 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2001 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
TIEN Gamma-vinyl-GABA treatment of tardive dyskinesia and other movement **disorders**
SO Biological psychiatry, (1985), 20(8), 888-893, refs. 2 p.
ISSN: 0006-3223

L12 ANSWER 28 OF 44 TOXLIT
TI Methods using agents simultaneously acting as NMDA-type glutamate receptor
antagonists and GABA-A receptor agonists for treating tardive dyskinesia and other movement **disorders**.
SO (1999). PCT Int. Appl. PATENT NO. 9936064 07/22/1999 (Synchroneuron, LLC).
CODEN: PIXXD2.

L12 ANSWER 29 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI Clozapine compositions and uses thereof

L12 ANSWER 30 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI Guanidinylamino heterocycle compounds useful as alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists

L12 ANSWER 31 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI 2-imidazolinylaminoindole compounds useful as alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists

L12 ANSWER 32 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI Allelic polygene diagnosis of reward deficiency syndrome and treatment

L12 ANSWER 33 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI 6-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoxaline compounds useful as alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists

L12 ANSWER 34 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI 2-imidazolinylaminobenzoxazole compounds useful as alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists

L12 ANSWER 35 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI Methods of treating tardive dyskinesia and other movement **disorders** using NMDA receptor antagonists

L12 ANSWER 36 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI 2-Imidazolinylamino heterocyclic compounds useful as alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists

L12 ANSWER 37 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI Fatty acid-antipsychotic compositions and uses thereof

L12 ANSWER 38 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI 7-(2-imidazolinylamino)quinoline compounds useful as alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists

L12 ANSWER 39 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI 2-imidazolinylamino heterocyclic compounds useful as alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists

L12 ANSWER 40 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI 6-(2-imidazolinylamino) quinolines useful as alpha-2 adrenoceptor agonists

L12 ANSWER 41 OF 44 USPATFULL
TI Use of cotinine in treating psychiatric **disorders**

L12 ANSWER 42 OF 44 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Identifying genes of interest and relevance to neurological **disorders** or dysfunctions such as Parkinson's disease involves use of biological array including all genes associated with neurotransmitter molecules.

L12 ANSWER 43 OF 44 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Treating movement **disorders** using agents which increase GABA-A neurotransmission and decrease NMDA-glutamate neurotransmission.

L12 ANSWER 44 OF 44 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Treatment of GABA-uptake related **disorders** - used for e.g. luster headaches, dementia, alcohol withdrawal symptoms, spasticity, growth disturbances, tardive dyskinesia or alcohol abuse.

=> d 14, 13 ibib abs kwic

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 44 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983-02750 DRUGU T
TITLE: Neurotransmitters and CNS Disease. Basal Ganglia Disease.
AUTHOR: Marsden C D
LOCATION: London, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Lancet (1982, II, No. 8308, 1141-47) 4 Fig. 41 Ref.
CODEN: LANCAO ISSN: 0140-6736
AVAIL. OF DOC.: University Department of Neurology, Institute of Psychiatry and King's College Hospital Medical School, London SE5 8AF, England.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1983-02750 DRUGU T

AB Biochemical pharmacology of the basal ganglia diseases are reviewed with particular emphasis on Parkinson's disease (PD) and Huntington's chorea (HC).

ABEX The normal neurochemical anatomy of the basal ganglia is outlined. Core pathology of PD is degeneration of the pigmented neuronal systems, mainly in the zona compacta and locus coeruleus. The histological marker is the Lewy body, an eosinophilic inclusion in affected neurons. Levodopa although providing only temporary improvement, remains the mainstay of therapy, given in large p.o. doses and in combination with carbidopa (Sinemet) or benserazide (Madopar). Bromocriptine is also effective. Action is probably via D2 (spiperone-binding) receptors. Levodopa side effects include dyskinesis and psychotic or affective episodes. The pathology of HC centers on the cerebral cortex and basal ganglia. Its etiology is unknown, although kainic acid has been postulated to play some role. There is still no effective therapy for this invariably fatal disease. The chorea can be reduced to some extent by dopamine antagonists (tetrabenazine, phenothiazines). Drugs aimed to prevent **GABA** metabolism (sodium valproate and isoniazid) or **GABA** agonists (muscimol) have been generally unsuccessful, as have therapeutic attempts with choline, arecoline or pilocarpine. Other movement **disorders** very briefly considered include Shy-Drager syndrome and dyskinesias such as Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, post anoxic myoclonus (responds to 5-hydroxytryptophan), chorea, Gilles de la **Tourette**'s disease, essential tremor (sensitive to alcohol, propranolol, primidone and isoniazid), torsion dystonia and Alzheimer's disease.

ABEX. . . invariably fatal disease. The chorea can be reduced to some extent by dopamine antagonists (tetrabenazine, phenothiazines). Drugs aimed to prevent **GABA** metabolism (sodium valproate and isoniazid) or **GABA** agonists (muscimol) have been generally unsuccessful, as have therapeutic attempts with choline, arecoline or pilocarpine. Other movement **disorders** very briefly considered include Shy-Drager syndrome and dyskinesias such as Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, post anoxic myoclonus (responds to 5-hydroxytryptophan), chorea, Gilles de la **Tourette**'s disease, essential tremor (sensitive to alcohol, propranolol, primidone and isoniazid), torsion dystonia and Alzheimer's disease.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 44 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983-27233 DRUGU T
TITLE: Clonazepam in Tourette's Syndrome.
AUTHOR: Kaim B
LOCATION: El Paso, Texas, United States
SOURCE: Drug Dev.Res. (2, No. 5, 501, 1982)
CODEN: DDREDK ISSN: 0272-4391
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Psychiatry, Texas Tech. University Regional Academic Health Center, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1983-27233 DRUGU T
AB A boy who had previously received phenobarbital was gradually changed to clonazepam (CP) for treatment of his Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome. The CP therapy was, in this case, successful, and should be

considered for clinical trial. The mechanism of CP action in this condition is not understood, but could be due to the inhibitory effect it
has on the CNS, and its **GABA** facilitating activity. (congress).
ABEX A 13-yr-old boy with Gilles de la Tourette syndrome had been treated with
clonazepam (CP) for 3 yr with good improvement of the tics and the abnormal vocalization. Prior medication of phenobarbital was gradually decreased and CP therapy was instituted. Improvement in tics and few abnormal sounds were noted after initial CP treatment. Reduction of CP dosage resulted in appearance of few tics and some grunting sounds. Increasing CP daily dosage to 1 mg at bedtime produced remarkable control
of tics. The patient's EEG was within normal limits and he has been maintained on CP 0.5 mg at bedtime during the past 8-mth period.
AB. . . A boy who had previously received phenobarbital was gradually changed to clonazepam (CP) for treatment of his Gilles de la **Tourette** syndrome. The CP therapy was, in this case, successful, and should be considered for clinical trial. The mechanism of CP. . . this condition is not understood, but could be due to the inhibitory effect it has on the CNS, and its **GABA** facilitating activity. (congress).
CT [01] CLONAZEPAM *TR; GILLES-DE-LA-TOURETTE-SYNDROME *TR; MENTAL - **DISORDER** *TR; WHO-3072 *TR; CASES *FT; CASE-HISTORY *FT; LONG-TERM -THERAPY *FT; ANTICONVULSANTS *FT; CLONAZEPA *RN; TR *FT

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